

## A SECOND SPECIES OF *CYCLOPOGON* S.S. (ORCHIDACEAE: SPIRANTHINAE)

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### ABSTRACT

A new species, *Cyclopogon secundum* sp. nov., is described from Ecuador.

### RESUMEN

Se describe una nueva especie, *Cyclopogon secundum* sp. nov., de Ecuador.

Comparison of modern specimens with the holotype of *Cyclopogon ovalifolium* Presl from Peru shows that three distinct species have been confused in Ecuadorian literature under this name. The two published drawings based on Ecuadorian collections as *C. ovalifolium* (Dodson & Dodson 1989; Dodson & Escobar, s.d.) are based on misidentifications and neither one agree with the holotype. Both appear to be undescribed species and I take this opportunity to describe one of them here.

**Cyclopogon ovalifolium** Presl, Rel. Haenk. 1:93. 1827. *Gyrostachys ovalifolia* (Presl) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:664. 1891.  
TYPE: PERU: Mountain near Huanocco (=Huanuco), *Haenke s.n.* (PR! 305737/1780).

*Spiranthes preslii* Lindl., Gen. & Sp. Orch. Pl. 470. 1840.

**Cyclopogon secundum** Christenson, sp. nov. (**Fig. 1**). TYPE: ECUADOR. PROV. PASTAZA: Colonia Játiva, ca. 12 km from Mera, *H. Lugo 98* (HOLOTYPE: S!; ISOTYPES: AMES, GB).

*Cyclopogon ovalifolium* Presl sensu Dodson & Dodson, Icon. Pl. Trop., ser. 2, pl. 430. 1989, non Presl (1827).

Species haec *C. ovalifolium* Presl similis sed floribus congestis secundis, lobo apicali labelli pubescenti differt.

Rosulate terrestrials arising from fleshy fasciculate villose roots. Leaves 2–4, petiolate, elliptic, attenuate, subacute, the petioles to 4 cm long, the blades to 5.5 × 3 cm. Inflorescences erect pedunculate secund racemes, the peduncle slender, to 19 cm long, with several approximate bracts, the bracts lanceolate, acuminate at the apex, the rachis 3.5 cm long, the floral bracts narrowly linear-lanceolate, acuminate, conspicuous, to 1.3 cm long. Flowers 10–15, tubular, the sepals and petals greenish white suffused with purple toward the base, the lip white. Sepals fused for more than 1/3 their length into a tube 3 mm long, oblong, obtuse, the free limbs 5.5 mm × 1.5 mm. Petals oblong from a narrower base, obtuse, asymmetric, appressed to the dorsal sepal, 8 × 1 mm, fused at the base for 1 mm. Lip weakly lobed by a subapical constriction, clawed, auriculate, oblong in overall outline, 8.5 × 3 mm, the auricles retrorse, pubescent, the midlobe transversely reniform, obscurely lobulate, the center of the lip sparsely pubescent, the midlobe with a densely pubescent central patch. Column typical for the genus, pubescent, 5 × 1 mm.

*Etymology*.—From the Latin *secundus*, referring to the strongly secund raceme.

Additional specimens: **ECUADOR. Prov. Imbabura**: along trail to Río Chalguyaco, below Magnolia, lower Intag Valley, *Drew E-587* (AMES). **Prov. Pastaza**: Río Topo, road from Baños to Puyo, 1400 m, 4 Jun 1985, *B. Stein 2982* (MO, RPSC).

*Cyclopogon secundum* is easily separated from *C. ovalifolium* by its densely flowered secund inflorescence and pubescent lip apex. In *C. ovalifolium* the flowers are borne in a loose cylindrical raceme and the lip apex is glabrous. Both of these species share the character of having the sepals fused into a tube for more than one third their length, the generic character for *Cyclopogon* in the strict sense when it is kept separate from *Beadlea* Small.

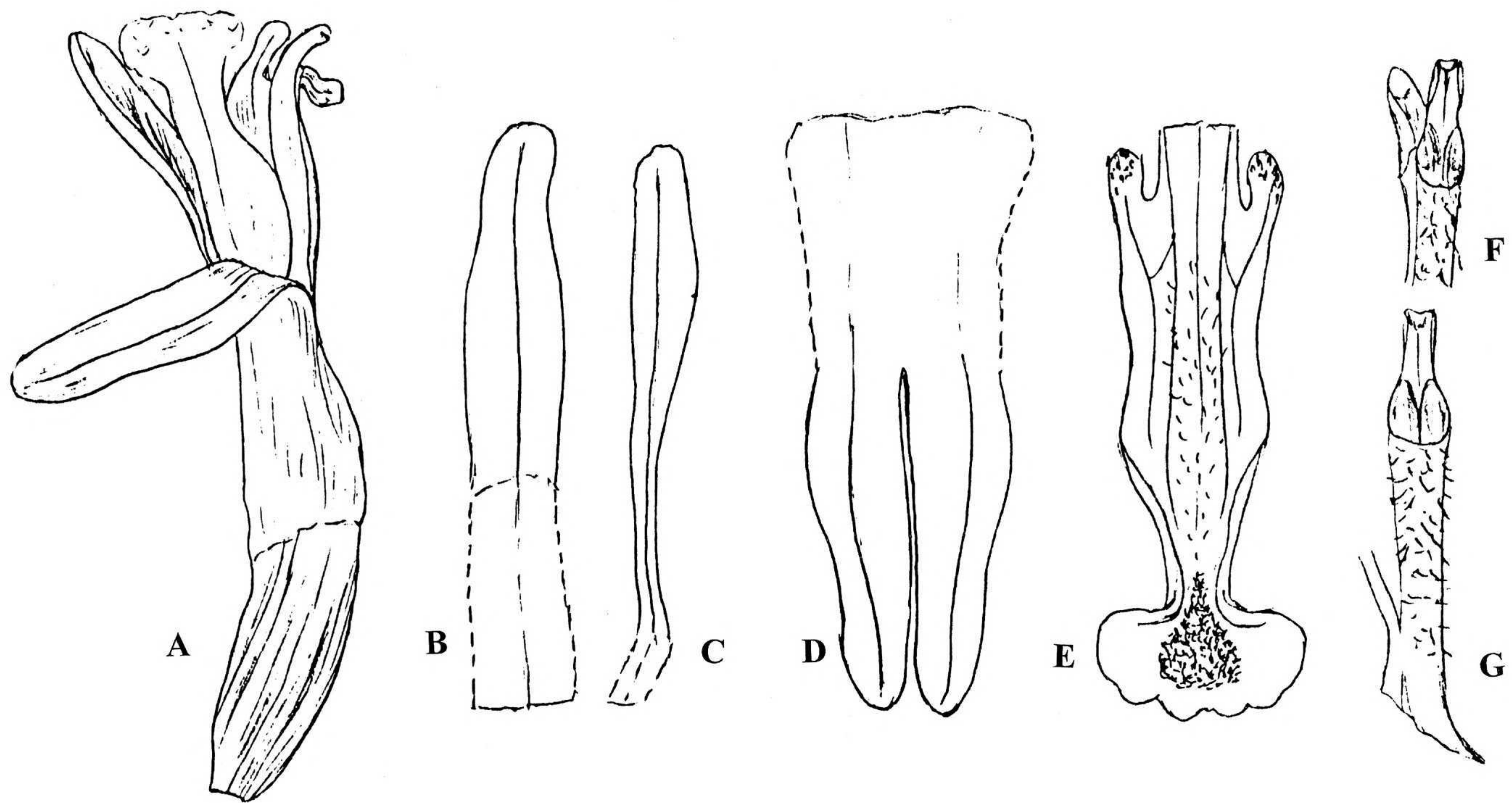


FIG. 1. *Cyclopogon secundum* Christenson. A. flower and ovary; B. dorsal sepal; C. petal; D. lateral sepals; E. lip from above; F. column from above; G. column from below. Drawn from the holotype by L. A. Garay.

Finally, note should be made that the plant illustrated by Dodson and Escobar (s.d.: No. 267, p. 161) as *C. ovalifolium* appears to be the same species shown below it as a color photograph (based on Hirtz 3001). The color photograph they published as *C. olivaceus* (Rolfe) Schltr. (No. 276, p. 163) is clearly not that species (q.v., Mori et al., 1997: p. 299) and appears to be *C. secundum*.

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